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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 11 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The bloody Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people has continued for over two months, with a rising number of casualties in the past few days. The Israeli occupying forces continue to use live ammunition and heavy weaponry, including tanks, against the civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

In follow-up of my previous letters to you, dated from 29 September to 4 December 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921, A/55/437-S/2000/930, A/55/450-S/2000/957, A/55/466-S/2000/971, A/55/474-S/2000/984, A/55/490-S/2000/993, A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015, A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025, A/ES-10/41-S/2000/1046, A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068, A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078, A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093, A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104, A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107, A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116, A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129 and A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154), I regret to inform you that, since my last letter dated 4 December 2000 and until today, 17 more Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces. These casualties bring the total number of deaths to 283 Palestinians. (The names of the 17 martyrs are annexed.) Numerous Palestinian civilians have also been wounded during that same time period.

On 8 December, another grave violation was committed by the Israeli occupying forces, which used one of its tanks to shell a Palestinian police position in the vicinity of the city of Jenin, instantly killing 4 policemen and a civilian passer-by. The killing of those 5 martyrs presents yet another grim example of the continuing and intense brutality and violence of the occupying Power against the Palestinian people. At the same time, the Israeli closure measures on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, have continued and intensified in recent days, exacerbating the socio-economic suffocation of the entire population.

00-79044 (E) 111200

I would also like to draw your attention to the recent Israeli army apology to a freelance photographer from New York who was shot by an Israeli soldier in Bethlehem last month. The army told the photographer that the soldier and his commanders would be punished for using live ammunition while not facing immediate mortal danger. Obviously, the only difference between this incident and the at least tens of other casualties is the fact that this time the casualty was not a Palestinian.

With regard to the urgent issue of providing protection to the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, we call once more upon the Security Council to expedite its consideration of this matter and to take action on the draft resolution presented by the members of the Non-Aligned Movement Caucus who are members of the Security Council (S/2000/1171).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (Monday, 4 December through Sunday, 10 December 2000)

Monday, 4 December 2000

Awad Saleh Al-Silmi

Tuesday, 5 December 2000

1. Ramzi Adel Baytnah (15 years old)
2. Abdel Qader Omar Abu Leban

Wednesday, 6 December 2000

Subhi Ahmad Abu Na'na

Thursday, 7 December 2000

1. Mohammed Jouda Abu Assi
2. Zuhair Mustafa Al-Hattab (16 years old)

Friday, 8 December 2000

1. Hassan Ali Shaheen
2. Moutaz Azmi Taylekh (16 years old)
3. Ammar Samir Al-Mashni (16 years old)
4. Mahmoud Rateb Kasem Abu Farha
5. Muhenad Mahmoud Abu Shadouf
6. Ala Abdel Latif Abu Jaber (17 years old)
7. Mahmoud Abdullah Yehia (17 years old)
8. Ziad Mahmoud Sobeh

Saturday, 9 December 2000

Saleem Mohammed Al-Hamaida (13 years old) (died from wounds sustained on 5 December)

Sunday, 10 December 2000

1. Mohammed Yousef Al-Mughrabi
2. Hikmat Abdelhady

United Nations S/2000/1174

Security Council

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Letter dated 10 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our letter to you dated 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1119), I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 10 December 2000, in which Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, informs you that the Iraqi political leadership has decided to set aside a billion euros from Iraq's oil revenue under the memorandum of understanding, to be allocated to the Palestinian people, and requests the Security Council to take the necessary action on this request urgently.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex brought to the attention of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-79118 (E) 111200 111200

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

In my letter dated 26 November 2000, I officially expressed Iraq's support for the intifada of the fraternal Palestinian people against the Zionist and colonialist occupiers, who are committing all sorts of criminal attacks and acts of physical liquidation against the Palestinian people as it perseveres in its struggle.

So as to translate into action the Iraqi people's support for the valiant Palestinian people, my aforementioned letter formally transmitted the request from the Government of the Republic of Iraq to include the requirements of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory among the requirements of our people in Iraq with regard to food, medicine and other essentials, by allocating some of the oil revenue under the memorandum of understanding signed by Iraq and the United Nations on 20 May 1996 to the Palestinian people, in order to support its patriotism and nationalism, for it is entitled to a portion of the financial resources of the Iraqi people in order to defend its territory, in accordance with the principles of the Charter the United Nations.

As a tangible expression of the support of the Iraqi leadership and people to which I referred in my letter of 26 November 2000, I have the honour to notify you formally that the Revolution Command Council and the National Command of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, the two supreme constitutional and political organs in the Republic of Iraq, decided at a joint meeting on 9 December 2000 to allocate a billion euros over a one-year period from the proceeds of oil exports under the memorandum of understanding.

Out of that amount, 300 million euros will be allocated to the families of martyrs, to those injured during the intifada and to those whose property was damaged by the Zionist aggressors. The remainder (700 million euros) will be used to purchase food, medicine and other essentials for the struggling Palestinian people, on the same basis as for the fraternal Iraqi people.

In giving you this formal notification of the decision by the Iraqi political leadership to allocate a billion euros to support the Palestinian people during its extremely difficult ordeal, I urge you to take a positive approach by supporting Iraq's decision to request inclusion of the Palestinian people's requirements with regard to food, medicine and other essentials among the Iraqi people's requirements, inasmuch as relief and support for a people struggling for its independence and freedom are fully consistent with the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and with your mission as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

We look forward to a favourable response from you so that the Iraqi Government may urgently take the necessary measures, including the preparation of a procurement and distribution plan, the signing of the necessary contracts to address the needs of the fraternal Palestinian people, and the transfer of financial aid for the families of the martyrs, those injured during the intifada and all the victims of Zionist aggression, as indicated in our letter.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/1175

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 10 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 10 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to you, containing the main observations by Iraq on the content of Security Council resolution 1330 (2000).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-79124 (E) 111200 111200

Annex to the letter dated 10 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you know, the nature of the memorandum of understanding signed by the Government of the Republic of Iraq and the United Nations on 20 May 1996 is exceptional and temporary, as indicated in section I, paragraph 4, of the memorandum, which stipulates that its provisions constitute an exceptional and temporary measure. We note that, at the end of each of the eight phases of implementation, the Security Council has tried to extend the oil-for-food programme by means that indicate to any neutral observer the biased attitude on the part of some members of the Security Council and how far removed they are from the letter and spirit of the memorandum of understanding, which is exceptional and temporary. The latest resolution (1330 (2000)) only confirms this serious deviation, as it clearly shows that those who control the Security Council are driven by specific motives, as if the oil-for-food programme were permanent and constituted an alternative to the lifting of the embargo.

An objective reading of resolution 1330 (2000) clearly shows that some members of the Security Council want to maintain the unjust embargo imposed on Iraq over 10 years ago and, instead of easing the restrictions on Iraq's right to dispose of its financial resources and wealth so as to use them in the interests of its people, are seeking to impose further constraints on Iraq and its people. There is no doubt that the attempts by those parties constitute a flagrant violation of Iraq's recognized rights and of the letter and spirit of the memorandum of understanding signed by Iraq and the United Nations. The manoeuvres by the Americans and the British led to the adoption of resolution 1330 (2000), which is as negative and subjective as its predecessors. You will find below our main observations on its provisions:

1. The preamble to resolution 1330 (2000) confirms that all Member States recognize the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, as in all the previous resolutions. Despite such recognition, two permanent members of the Council violate the provisions of this text by committing daily attacks on Iraq. In the meantime, the Council turns a deaf ear and refrains from urging or requesting two of its permanent members to halt such daily attacks.

2. Paragraph 3 of the resolution stresses the need to enhance the observation process in Iraq on the pretext of ensuring that the goods are distributed equitably and are utilized for the purpose for which they were authorized. This paragraph was added in response to the unfounded arguments made periodically by the United States and the United Kingdom, which claim that certain goods are not distributed equitably. All your reports confirm that the monitoring and surveillance operations are conducted normally and without hindrance, and the observers have noted in their periodic reports, after hundreds of thousands of visits all over Iraqi territory, that the Iraqi Government is distributing the goods equitably to all sectors of the Iraqi population.

None of those reports indicate, even once, that such supplies and goods were used for other than authorized purposes, but the Americans and the British must again show their bad faith by claiming that distribution was not equitable or that imported goods were used for other purposes. All the members of the humanitarian

and non-governmental organizations who have visited Iraq have stressed the effectiveness and fairness of the distribution system managed by the Iraqi Government.

3. Paragraph 8 envisages the possibility of allowing a sum of US$ 15 million to be drawn from the escrow account to be used for the payment of the arrears in Iraq's contribution to the budget of the United Nations, and points out that that is in the light of the cooperation of Iraq in implementing all the resolutions of the Council. Would this not be an arbitrary condition at a time when Iraq wishes to pay its arrears to the budget of the United Nations, which is in a financial crisis? The United Kingdom and the United States have tried to prevent this by laying down a condition based on nothing else but bad faith and a desire to do harm, as they know that Iraq has met all its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

4. Paragraph 9 requests the Secretary-General to take steps to use the excess funds (2.2 per cent) for humanitarian purchases. This paragraph deliberately refers to paragraph 24 of resolution 1284 (1999), which has sinister overtones, thus making paragraph 9 meaningless. What is the relationship between the sinister resolution 1284 (1999) and the memorandum of understanding and its provisional extension, given the fact that Iraq has rejected that resolution and refused to implement it?

5. Under paragraph 12, the amounts deducted from the funds deposited in the escrow account to be transferred to the Compensation Fund will be used for strictly humanitarian projects to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Iraq, on the understanding that the Secretary-General may transfer the unused funds back to the Compensation Fund. Obviously this paragraph was drafted in such a way as to allow the Americans and the British to claim that they are more concerned about the welfare of the Iraqi people than the Iraqi Government itself. In this connection, we should like to point out to you and to all the Members of the United Nations that the Government of the Republic of Iraq is genuinely concerned about the welfare of the Iraqi people and that it is the sole party able and authorized to decide on the use of such funds, especially as the memorandum of understanding provides that the distribution plan is to be established by the Iraqi Government in coordination with the United Nations, and especially as all the resources of the Compensation Fund belong to the Iraqi people. The Iraqi Government is therefore entitled to use those resources in ways different from how they have been used so far: huge amounts have been set aside to compensate parties claiming to have rights.

6. Under paragraphs 10 and 11, basic electricity and housing supplies will not be submitted for approval of the Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996). In this connection, the Iraqi Government fears that the United States and the United Kingdom are persisting in their usual attitude. Is it not a fact that the representatives of those countries took the view that blackboards and laboratory skeletons belong to the category of dual usage items?

7. Although the whole world indignantly denounced the successive suspension of contracts by the United States and the United Kingdom, and although their attitude is obviously driven by political motives, we note that resolution 1330 (2000) merely requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review applications in an expeditious manner, and not to find a radical solution so as to make up for time lost in considering suspended contracts. The resolution also fails to name the States requesting suspension on spurious pretexts; as everyone knows, they are the United

States and the United Kingdom. The resolution is content with a vague formulation and avoids, under pressure from those two States, any direct reference.

As for the paragraphs which at first sight seem to be partially in response to the positive proposals made by certain States, such as the Russian Federation, France and China, they are in fact filled with conditions, constraints and vague promises, without any specific commitments: paragraph 7, relating to necessary supplies for the oil sector; paragraph 8, relating to the authorization of payments from the escrow account in the amount of $15 million to be used for the payment of Iraq's arrears; and paragraph 15, relating to the cost of installation and maintenance, including training services, equipment and spare parts for the oil industry.

The most negative aspect of resolution 1330 (2000) is perhaps the various references to the sinister resolution 1284 (1999). The attempt to link the oil-for-food programme to that resolution — an attempt which clearly shows the designs of the United States and the United Kingdom — is doomed to failure. In the resolutions it has adopted, the Security Council has failed in its obligations towards Iraq, for all those resolutions lead us to question their legitimacy and even their viability, inasmuch as the Council itself has not respected their provisions. These questions are not raised solely by the Iraqi people and authorities or by certain objective Arab officials; they are being raised increasingly by the entire world.

Under the Security Council resolution, the memorandum of understanding was supposed to last only six months, but the United States and the United Kingdom have worked hand in hand (and are still doing so) to ensure that it will be prolonged indefinitely as an alternative to the lifting of the embargo. That is unlawful and illegitimate, and demonstrates contempt for Iraq's rights and wishes, but those two countries will eventually become aware of the danger of their position and their policies.

We refer you to the spokesman's statement after the joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council and the National Command of the Baath Party, a copy of which is attached. Lest our attitude should be considered negative, and in order to show up those who harbour evil intentions, we should like to point out that Iraq has accepted the extension, for a further six-month period, of the memorandum of understanding signed with the United Nations on 20 May 1996.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

Statement issued by the spokesman after the joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council and the National Command of the Baath Party

On 9 December 2000, President Saddam Hussain chaired a joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council and the National Command of the Iraqi Baath Socialist Party.

The meeting considered the question of the extension of the memorandum of understanding for a ninth phase, as well as the latest resolution adopted by the Security Council.

The spokesman issued the following statement:

> "In the resolutions it has adopted, the Security Council has failed in its obligations towards Iraq, for we are led to question the legitimacy and even the viability of those resolutions, inasmuch as the Council itself has not respected their provisions. These questions are not raised solely by the Iraqi people and authorities or by certain objective Arab officials; they are being raised increasingly by the entire world.
>
> "Under the Security Council resolution, the memorandum of understanding was supposed to last only six months, but the United States and the United Kingdom have worked hand in hand (and are still doing so) to ensure that it will be prolonged indefinitely as an alternative to the lifting of the embargo. The spokesman added that that is unlawful and illegitimate, and demonstrates contempt for Iraq's rights and wishes; but those two countries will eventually become aware of the danger of their position and their policies."

United Nations S/2000/1176

Security Council

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12 December 2000
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Original: Russian

Letter dated 8 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by an official representative of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 7 December 2000 in connection with the introduction by the Russian Federation of a visa regime on the border with Georgia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. **Lavrov**

00-79208 (E) 121200 121200

Annex to the letter dated 8 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council

Statement by an official representative of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Affairs

According to information from the competent Russian bodies, following the introduction on 5 December 2000 of a visa regime with Georgia, the situation at the crossing points on the Russian-Georgian border has remained calm, and no incidents or illegal acts have been noted. Citizens of the two countries are obtaining visas in an orderly manner.

The Russian side is taking all necessary measures to reduce to a minimum any possible inconvenience arising in connection with the introduction of the visa regime between the Russian Federation and Georgia. In particular, there are plans to propose in the near future to the Georgian side the opening of additional Russian consular offices in the territory of Georgia in order to enable Georgian citizens to obtain Russian visas in a more convenient manner. It is our hope that Tblisi will give all due attention to these constructive proposals.

In introducing the visa regime with Georgia, the Russian Federation acted in strict accordance with the norms of international law. Only the lack of readiness on the part of the officials in Tblisi to undertake mutually acceptable agreements for properly ensuring the security of the Russian-Georgian border prompted Moscow to take unilateral measures. At the same time, the Russian side remains open with regard to the talks, which can be continued at any time as soon as our Georgian partners are ready for this.

In this connection, the attempts to depict the Russian Federation's legitimate actions to ensure its security almost as interference in the internal affairs of Georgia cannot but cause amazement. Such speculation is being spread not only in Tblisi, where they would like in this way to mask their unconstructive position at the talks, but also in certain Western capitals which, when they deem it necessary, themselves tighten up their visa regimes.

In actual fact, the Georgian leaders know very well that the Russian Federation continues to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and favours the development of good-neighbourly, mutually advantageous relations that take into account each other's interests. The introduction of the visa regime in no way affects these fundamental principles.

The Russian side has always stressed that it is not interested in creating any artificial complications for contacts between the peoples of our countries. Precisely for this reason, until the Georgian side is ready to undertake mutually acceptable agreements, it has been decided to introduce a visa regime in those sectors of the border which are causing the Russian side particular concern with regard to the infiltration of terrorists and their accomplices. In those sectors where the situation is such that the regime in effect earlier can be maintained, it has not been changed so as not to disrupt contacts between people and in order to promote cooperation in the border area.

Moscow would like to hope that a constructive and balanced mood will prevail in Tblisi. This would make it possible, as a result of the talks, to take decisions that would dispel the present concern that has made it necessary to introduce the visa regime.

7 December 2000

United Nations S/2000/1177

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2000

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 2000 (S/2000/1138) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 15 December 2000,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 June 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 June 2001 on the implementation of this resolution;

4. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on 30 June 2000 on the operations of UNFICYP and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

00-79461 (E) 131200

United Nations S/2000/1178

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 11 December 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to submit to you, and through you to the members of the Security Council, the text of an exchange of letters between the United Nations Secretariat and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations extending, in the light of Council resolution 1330 (2000) of 5 December 2000, the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 6 December 2000.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-79274 (E) 121200

Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Legal Counsel to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1330 (2000), adopted by the Security Council on 5 December 2000, by which the Council decided that the relevant provisions of resolution 986 (1995) would remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 00.01 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 6 December 2000. I should also like to refer to an exchange of letters between the United Nations Secretariat and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations dated 21 June 2000 (S/2000/618) extending, in the light of Council resolution 1302 (2000) of 8 June 2000, the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq on the implementation of Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 9 June 2000.

In view of the foregoing, I have the honour to propose that the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 be extended for an additional period of 180 days, effective 6 December 2000.

It is understood that the distribution plans that have already been approved but have not yet been implemented shall continue to apply for goods purchased with oil revenues generated under the respective Security Council resolutions.

If your Government agrees to this proposal, I suggest that the present letter, and your reply thereto, shall constitute an agreement between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq. This, however, does not apply to the second sentence of your reply, which is a unilateral statement by the Government.

(*Signed*) Hans **Corell**
Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs
The Legal Counsel

Letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq agrees to the proposal contained in your letter of 6 December 2000, for the extension of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May 1996 for an additional period of 180 days effective 6 December 2000. The Government of the Republic of Iraq confirms its position that it is not concerned with or committed to any arrangements or actions not provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding or not agreed upon with the Government of Iraq.

(*Signed*) Saeed **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

United Nations S/2000/1179

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 8 December 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you of my intention to appoint Mr. Hans Haekkerup (Denmark) as my Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

I should be grateful if you would bring this to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-79298 (E) 121200

United Nations S/2000/1180

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 12 December 2000 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 December 2000 (S/2000/1179) concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Hans Haekkerup (Denmark) as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Sergey V. **Lavrov**
President of the Security Council

00-79304 (E) 121200

United Nations S/2000/1181

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 11 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to call your attention to the statement concerning Kashmir issued on 8 December 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

00-79286 (E) 121200 121200

Annex to the letter dated 11 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement concerning Kashmir issued on 8 December 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the recent decision by the Indian authorities to declare a unilateral ceasefire in Kashmir throughout Ramadhan. The Union is likewise pleased to note Pakistan's statement that it would exercise "maximum restraint" along the line of control.

Such encouraging moves will make for a calmer atmosphere conducive to efforts to find a peaceful solution, in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri population concerned.

The European Union remains convinced that, if such a peaceful solution, being the only kind conceivable, is to be achieved, a stop must be put to terrorist acts, the line of control must be strictly observed and confidence-building and security measures must be implemented, in order for dialogue between the parties concerned to resume, in keeping with the Lahore spirit.

The European Union therefore calls upon all parties to show the utmost moderation on the ground, honour their undertakings, consider fresh confidence-building measures and resolutely, acting entirely in good faith, engage in sincere, constructive dialogue.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this declaration.